

City of Tanesville.
Official Paper of the City.
Forever float that standard sheet—
Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet
And Freedom's banner stream a'float
REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS
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of Columbia County.
FOR CLERK OF COURT,
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of Washington County.
FOR CLERK OF COURT,
LUCAS FAIRCHILD,
of Frederick County.
FOR CLERK OF COURT,
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WINFIELD SMITH,
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To-Day's Report.
[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
MORNING DISPATCHES.
New York, Oct. 29.
The Tribune's Potomac Army despatches, of Oct. 28th, says: There is nothing indicating any considerable body of rebels in our front. The recent artillery and cavalry demonstrations, which have been exaggerated here as nothing more than an attempt on the part of the rebels to discover our position.
Monday night a dash was made on our pickets near Fairfax Court House, which resulted in nothing. Lee's boasted campaign has degenerated into raids upon us for the purpose of interrupting the reconstruction of the railroad. All accounts agree that utter destitution prevails at the South.
Tribune's Washington despatch.—The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that the banks of the state of New York, holding funds of the state are subject to the payment of a tax. He does not regard this as in any respect taxation of the state, but taxation of banks upon the rights and property they generally have by statute and by agreement, in funds deposited. He considers the tax on the banks as a tax on the banks as not that of principal and agent, but as creditors.
The following National banks have received authority to commence banking operations. First National bank of Rock Island, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Union Mills, Pa.; Madison, Ind.; Bangor, Maine; Danville, Ill.; Nashville, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; and second National bank, at Detroit, Michigan.
Henry E. R. Terry of Illinois is appointed by the President, first tax commissioner for Tennessee.
The Herald has the following:
Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 28.—Considerable change has recently taken place in the relative positions of the Union and rebel armies. There is no immediate prospect of a battle. The enemy is taking good care to avoid any engagement like a good campaign. Late intelligence makes it probable that his recent demonstrations on our front is to cover more important movements.
But for Lee's sudden change of attitude we should have had a fight where our advantages would have been important to us. A number of deserters recently came within our lines. They report the rebel army severely supplied. The rebels have made several important captures of late in our army officers. No material advantage was gained by either side during the recent skirmishing. Early yesterday a. m. some pickets of the 6th corps were fired upon, but were not followed up. To-day all appears quiet along the Rappahannock.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.
The Gazette's special Chattanooga dispatch of the 27th says a detachment of Union cavalry of the 18th Ohio, floated pontoon down the river in the face of the rebel sharpshooters, and succeeded in surprising a detachment of rebels on the ridge, on the south side, opening communication with Bridgeport. The rebels are flanked and must evacuate Look Out Mountain.
A second dispatch says Gen. Hazen, with 2,000 men of Gen. Palmer's division, attacked the enemy on Look Out Mountain and drove them from their position.
Gen. McPherson's expedition to Canton, Miss., succeeded in destroying a large number of rebel mills and factories, and the dispersion of the rebel cavalry, and a general discomfiture of the guerrillas infesting that section.
The official home vote of Ohio gives Brough 41,752.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.
No report.
Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.
Interview Between John Minor Botts and the Rebel Secretary of War.
One of our correspondents with the army of the Potomac sends the following: A friend, just returned with the army on its backward march, gives me an interesting account of his visit to John Minor Botts. He found that gentleman enjoying the beautiful farm of 2,000 acres, which he has recently purchased for \$100,000 in Confederate currency. Mr. Botts had just met with the rebel secretary of state, and gave the following account of Judah P. Benjamin's end of the war:
In the course of the conversation, Mr. Benjamin asked Mr. Botts how long he thought the war would last. The latter replied that he could tell if he only knew how long the south could raise men. When they could no longer fill up their ranks, the war would stop. In his turn Mr. Botts asked the secretary if he still adhered to his opinion expressed at the commencement of the rebellion, that the war should be continued till they had every part of slave soil, including Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, &c.

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Mr. Benjamin said that he did. Mr. Botts, who happened to have an apple in hand, cutting off a slice, said: "That represents Kentucky, which you have lost." Another still represented Tennessee, and still Louisiana. Vicksburg and the Mississippi were represented by a cut of the apple that penetrated to its very core. Finally, when Mr. Botts had cut away more than half the apple, he said: "Now, Mr. Benjamin, when you can put the severed pieces of that apple together again, as nature first joined them, you may hope to conquer every foot of slave soil, and not till then."
From Chattanooga.
Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 21.
Changes come thick and fast, and the interest grows apace. Yesterday morning, as telegraphed up, "Old Rosey," the father of the present great Army of the Cumberland, took his leave. Not without a shade of sadness did we see the veteran turn his face toward the faithful Potomac.
"God bless you," was the silent utterance in the heart of every soldier in his command. But the hour of his departure, if it must come, could not have been at a more auspicious time; not that he had lost prestige or favor with his command, but because the gallant Thomas, who succeeded him, can just at this time fill the place of his noble leader, with a fitness and satisfaction that gave almost certain assurance of success. Chickamauga, of which he is the acknowledged hero, is fresh in the mind of the army. Add to this a career not marred by a single misstep or failure, not tarnished by the selfish ambition which has so often weakened our cause at other points, and you will easily conclude that the soldier, with whom he has so often marched to victory, and before whom he has never flinched under the most trying circumstances, will give him a most gratifying reception.
He comes in at a time, however, when most weighty responsibilities rest upon the commanding general; in the face of an enemy puffed with the consciousness of superior numbers and the rare satisfaction arising from having at least checked an army whose crest had never before been lowered to a foe.
If, under such circumstances, favorable results should not be seen immediately; if, indeed, disaster should speedily follow the present changes—a thing which need not at all be anticipated—let harsh judgment be withheld. We know that General Thomas is a true, a skillful and a brave leader, and when the opportune moment again comes for the veteran army of the Cumberland, and the nation's public may feel assured he will lead it to victory.
There is an ominous silence before Chattanooga. Like two wary pugilists, the opposing armies seem to be watching for an advantage. Meanwhile the work of fortifying goes bravely on; and in this rebel army as busy we. Each day new tentacles show themselves on Missionary, which result from clearing away the forest trees that before had concealed them. On Lookout Mountain, where the rebel guns, spitefully, belched out their innocent shells on the 5th inst., nothing warlike can be seen at present. What significance is to be attached to this I am not prepared to say. It is certain, however, that they have no thought of abandoning the position.
It is likely that our batteries on Stringer's Point, which is opposite Lookout, and on the north side of the river, gave such hints in their firing, a few days since, as induced the rebels to change their base at that point. The story of the contraband about the rebels trying or preparing to cross the river by means of pontoons, proved true. And it is sufficient to say that arrangements have been made accordingly. There are rumors abroad that some of the forces had a skirmish with the rebels between this place and Bridgeport, but at present writing all is misty. In fact, it is dangerous here now to say anything that has reference to army matters, for it will either turn out to be contraband, or a hoax. So I drop it.

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Madison

City of Janesville.
Official Paper of the City.
Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the free but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES R. LEWIS,
of Columbia County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WYMAN SPOONER,
of Walworth County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LOUIS FAIRCHILD,
of Dane County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM D. HASTINGS,
of Washington County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
of Milwaukee County.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
W. H. RAMSEY,
of Dane County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PIERCE,
of Grant County.

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HENRY CORRIER,
of Winnebago County.

Republican County Nominations.

First District—Assessor of the town of Centre,
Janesville, Madison, and Union,
THOMAS HARRIS of Centre.

Second District—Assessor of the town of Fulton,
Janesville, Madison, and Union,
W. H. RAMSEY of Fulton.

Third District—Assessor of the town of Janesville,
Janesville, Madison, and Union,
W. H. RAMSEY of Janesville.

Fourth District—Assessor of the town of Janesville,
Janesville, Madison, and Union,
W. H. RAMSEY of Janesville.

Fifth District—Assessor of the town of Janesville,
Janesville, Madison, and Union,
W. H. RAMSEY of Janesville.

Sixth District—Assessor of the town of Janesville,
Janesville, Madison, and Union,
W. H. RAMSEY of Janesville.

Seventh District—Assessor of the town of Janesville,
Janesville, Madison, and Union,
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Eighth District—Assessor of the town of Janesville,
Janesville, Madison, and Union,
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Ninth District—Assessor of the town of Janesville,
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Tenth District—Assessor of the town of Janesville,
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Donogh's elected, and Vallandigham's...
The State Ticket.
Whatever dissensions may exist in relation to minor offices, we trust the loyal voters of this city will unite as one man in support of the state ticket. It is important that copperheadism should receive an emphatic rebuke in this state, that the influence of the popular cause may be so overpowering as to finally end that detestable faction. We should strive not only to elect Mr. Lewis and the balance of the ticket, but to increase the majority to as large a figure as possible. This would be a discouragement to the rebels, as they would then see that the loyal states are united, past all hope of division, on the determination to crush their rebellion. They would lose hope, and without that their cause is lost.

Not only this, but 20,000 majority for Lewis would encourage our soldiers by making it sure that the "fire in the rear" is well and thoroughly destroyed. They would not feel it necessary to look backward in their march southward, to see that friends at home are safe, or to avoid danger from themselves. It is evident that the minds of many of them have been disturbed by thoughts of this kind, from the enquiries about the matter that have been received.

A large majority is also important as a notification to foreign nations that in view of all our gigantic war preparations and expenditures, in close proximity to the time of two drafts, and with the thoughts of anguish for loved ones slain in battle, the people yet steadily pursue their purpose of putting down the rebellion, and that they are at the same time ready for any meddlesome foe from abroad who dares to interfere in our affairs.

These are some of the considerations which should be present in our thoughts for the next two or three days, that nothing be left undone to secure the largest majority for our ticket.

What H. L. Palmer Said.

The Madison Weekly Patriot of last week publishes an extract from what H. L. Palmer said relative to Vallandigham's career, and his subsequent nomination by the copperheads of Ohio. The following are the closing sentences, taken word for word from the Patriot:

"The nomination of Gen. Burnside upon his liberty, was in truth an assault upon the principles of the constitution, which Gen. Burnside was sworn to support, as a condition of his education and of his office. And that waiving all discussions of Mr. Vallandigham's peculiar views, we hold his nomination by the democracy of Ohio, for the office of governor of that state, to have been a noble act of popular assertion of popular right against military despotism. WE CORDIALLY HOPE TO SEE THE DISGRACEFUL ASSUMPTION OF AN AMERICAN RIGHTS, CULMINATE IN HIS ELECTION TO THE HIGHEST OFFICE OF HIS STATE."

The Patriot says that in saying what he did, Palmer "spoke the sentiments of every democratic Wisconsin."

It will be observed that H. L. Palmer recognizes the traitorous sentiments of Vallandigham and insists on waiving all discussion of them while he cordially endorses his nomination, and hopes to see him elected!—*Lucine Advocate.*

EXPANSION OF OUR NAVY.—In the multitude of active ships and movements, the rapid increase of the navy is liable to be overlooked by many readers. The department of the Atlantic and other pirates have seen the navy department vigorously to work.

Exclusive of the iron-clad Puritan and Dictator, which are to be the fastest vessels of the kind ever constructed, their engines having cylinders of over 100 inches in diameter, three wooden steamers, of probably from 2,500 to 4,000 tons burden, are now on the stocks at New York, and thirteen more are being built at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Greenpoint and Philadelphia. Beside the Dictator and Puritan above mentioned, twenty Ericsson iron-clads are in course of construction in different parts of the country.

In order to give an idea of the amount of machinery in course of construction and completion for the navy department at the different foundries in the United States, it is only necessary to append the following table of new steamers, none of which have yet gone into service, and nearly all of which are waiting for their engines:

1. Double-ended, nearly ready for sea, second rate.

2. Light draught iron-clads, frames nearly up, third rate.

3. 12 fast steamers, preparing to lay keels, second rate.

4. 3 fast steamers, keels laid, first rate.

5. Heavy yard iron-clads, 4 built and 4 to be built, second rate.

6. Iron-clad steamers, keels laid, first rate.

7. Iron-clad steamers, keels laid, first rate.

8. Iron-clad steamers, keels laid, first rate.

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ST. WISCONSIN STAGE TELEGRAPH LINE.
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CAIRO, Oct. 28.

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To-Day's Report.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The Tribune's Potomac Army despatches, of Oct. 28th, says: There is nothing indicating any considerable body of rebels in our front. The recent artillery and cavalry demonstrations, which have been exaggerated here as nothing more than an attempt on the part of the rebels to discover our position.

Monday night a dash was made on our pickets near Fairfax Court House, which resulted in nothing. Lee's boasted campaign has degenerated into raids upon us for the purpose of interrupting the reconstruction of the railroad. All accounts agree that other destruction prevails at the South.

Tribune's Washington despatch.—The commission of internal revenue has decided that the banks of the state of New York, holding funds of the state are subject to the payment of a tax. He does not regard this as in any respect taxation of the state, but taxation of banks upon the rights and property they generally have by statutes and by agreement in funds deposited. He considers the relation between the state and the banks as not that of principal and agent, but as creditors.

The following National banks have received authority to commence banking operations. First National bank of Rock Island, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Union Mills, Pa.; Madison, Ind.; Bangor, Maine; Danville, Ill.; LaSalle, Ill.; Meadville, Pa.; and second National bank, at Detroit, Michigan.

Henry E. R. Terry of Illinois, is appointed by the President, first tax commissioner for Tennessee.

The Herald has the following: Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 25.—Considerable changes have recently taken place in the relative positions of the Union and rebel armies. There is no immediate prospect of a battle. The enemy is taking good care to avoid anything like a general engagement. Late intelligence makes it probable that his recent demonstrations on our front is to cover more important movements.

But for Lee's sudden change of attitude we should have had a fight where our advantages would have been important to us.

A number of deserters recently came within our lines. They report the rebel army recently supplied. The rebels have made several important captures of late in our army. No material advantages were gained by either side during the recent skirmishing. Early yesterday a mass pickets of the 6th corps were sent upon, but were not followed up. To-day all appears quiet along the Rappahannock.

Crossed at Chicago, Oct. 29.

The Gazette's special Chattanooga despatch of the 27th says a detachment of Union cavalry of the 18th Ohio, floated pontoons down the river in the face of the rebel sharpshooters, and succeeded in surprising a detachment of rebels on the ridge, on the south side, opening communication with Bridgeport. The rebels are flanked and must evacuate Look Out Mountain.

A second despatch says Gen. Hazen, with 2,000 men of Gen. Palmer's division, attacked the enemy on Look Out Mountain and drove them from their position.

Gen. McPherson's expedition to Canton, Miss., succeeded in destroying a large number of rebel mills and factories, and the dispersion of the rebel cavalry, and a general destruction of the guerrillas infesting the country.

The official home vote of Ohio gives Brown 61,752.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

No report.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Interview Between John Minor Botts and the Rebel Secretary of War.

One of our correspondents with the army of the Potomac sends the following: A friend, just returned with the army on its backward march, gives me an interesting account of his visit to John Minor Botts. He found that gentleman enjoying his beautiful farm of 2,100 acres, which he has recently purchased for \$100,000, in Confederate currency. Mr. Botts had just met with the rebel secretary of state, and gave the following account of Judah P. Benjamin's end of the war:

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Benjamin asked Mr. Botts how long he thought the war would last. The latter replied that he could tell it by only knew how long the south could raise men. When they could no longer fill up their ranks, the war would stop. In his turn Mr. Botts asked the secretary if he still adhered to his opinion expressed at the commencement of the rebellion, that the war should be continued till they had every part of slave soil, including Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, etc.

Mr. Benjamin said that he did. Mr. Botts, who happened to have an apple in hand, cutting off a slice, said: "That represents Kentucky, which you have lost." Another still represented Tennessee, and a third Louisiana. Vicksburg and the Mississippi were represented by a cut of the apple that penetrated to its very core. Finally, when Mr. Botts had cut away more than half the apple, he said: "Now, Mr. Benjamin, when you can put the severed pieces of that apple together again, as nature first joined them, you may hope to conquer every foot of slave soil, and cut it all then."

From Chattanooga.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 21.

Changes come thick and fast, and the interest grows apace. Yesterday morning, as telegraphed you, "Old Ross," the father of the present great Army of the Cumberland, took his leave. Not without a shade of sadness did we see the veteran turn his face toward the fatal Potomac. "God bless you" was the silent utterance in the heart of every soldier in his command. But the hour of his departure, if it must come, could not have been a more auspicious one for his command, but because the gallant Thomas, who succeeded him, can just at this time fill the place of a noble leader, with a fitness and satisfaction that gave almost certain assurance of success. Chattanooga, of which he is the acknowledged hero, is fresh in the mind of the army. Add to this a career not marred by a single misstep or failure, not tarnished by the selfish ambition which has so often weakened our cause at other points, and you will easily conclude that the soldiers, with whom he has so often marched to victory, and before whom he has never faltered under the most trying circumstances, will give him a most gratifying reception.

He comes in at a time, however, when most weighty responsibilities rest upon the commanding general; in the face of an enemy puffed with the consciousness of superior numbers and the rare satisfaction arising from having at least checked an army whose crest had never before been lowered to a foe.

If, under such circumstances, favorable results should not be seen immediately; if, indeed, disaster should speedily follow the present changes—a thing which need not at all be anticipated—let harsh judgment be withheld. We know that General Thomas is a true, a skillful and a brave leader, and when the opportune moment again comes for the veteran army of the Cumberland, the nation's public may feel assured that it will be in his hands.

There is an ominous silence before Chattanooga. Like two warring pugilists, the opposing armies seem to be watching for an advantage. Meanwhile the work of fortifying goes bravely on; and in this rebels are as busy as we. Each day new tentacles themselves on Missionary, which results from clearing away the forest trees that before had concealed them. On Lookout Mountain, where the rebel guns, spitefully belched out their innocent shells on the 5th inst., nothing warlike can be seen at present. What significance is to be attached to this I am not prepared to say. It is certain, however, that they have no thought of abandoning the position.

It is likely that our batteries on Stringer's Point, which is opposite Lookout, on the north side of the river, gave such hints in their firing, a few days since, as induced the rebels to change their base at that point. The story of the contraband about the rebels trying to prepare to cross the river by means of pontoons, proved true. And it is sufficient to say that arrangements have been made accordingly. There are rumors also that some of Hooker's forces had a skirmish with the enemy, between this place and Bridgeport, but at present writing all is misty. In fact, it is dangerous here now to say anything that has reference to army matters, for it will either turn out to be contraband, or a hoax. So I drop it.

The Old Bull Run Battle Field—Relics of the Past.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

On Monday night I rested with a part of the army that pitched their tents for the night on the section of the old Bull Run battle field adjacent to the Warrenton Pike, and here alone I gathered material enough to form the subject of a long letter had I time, or you the space to admit of it. A post might here find in the suggestive relics of the deadly strife the theme of an epical or a painter might illustrate on canvas the horrors of war from the mementoes here left of its ruthless work.

Bullets are picked up and exhibited by the handful, and soldiers who participated in the fray are comparing at the same time their gathered mementoes and their personal recollection of the bloody field. In the long, luxuriant grass one strikes his foot against skulls and bones, mingled with the dead and mangled, that are lying on the ground. The skulls are so numerous that they are like a forest of exploded shells. The skulls are so numerous that they are like a forest of exploded shells. The skulls are so numerous that they are like a forest of exploded shells.

Through the thin layer of soil that hides the nameless hero who gave his life for his country, one sees the protruding ribs, where the rain has washed their covering, a foot or an arm reaching out beyond its earthen bed; and once I saw one of these long sleepers covered snugly up to the chin, but with the entire face exposed and turned up to the passer by; one could imagine him a soldier lying on the field wrapped up in his blanket, but that the blanket was of clay and the face was fleshless and eyeless.

In one case a foot protruded, with the flesh still partially preserved; in another an entire skeleton lay exposed upon the grass, without any covering whatever.

The skeletons of what had been his uniform showed that he had been a cavalryman. The flesh was, of course, decomposed; but the tanned and shriveled skin still incased the bony framework of the body, and even the finger nails were in their places. The ligaments that fasten the joints must have been preserved, for he was lifted by the belt which was still around the waist, and not a bone fell out of its place.

When found he lay in the attitude of calm repose, like one who had fallen asleep from weariness. This was in the camp of the ninth Massachusetts regiment. He was buried, as was many more that night, who had waited a long fourteen months for their funeral rites. In the different pioneer corps were engaged for some time in paying this last tribute to the gallant dead, whose fragmentary remains were scattered round our camps.

The Pennsylvania Reserves bivouacked for the night on the ground where they themselves were engaged in deadly strife in the battle of fourteen months ago, and the skulls and bones of some of their former companions in arms lay around within the light of their camp fires. It may even have happened that men pitched their tents over the grave of a lost comrade, and again unwittingly rested under the same shelter with one who had often before shared their couch on the tented field.

A soldier of the 1st regiment struck his foot against a cartridge box, near his tent, and, picking it up, read on it a name of an old associate, who had been among the missing, and whose death was only known from his prolonged absence.

An officer of my acquaintance recognized

the spot where his tent was located as one near which he was severely wounded, and where he lay through a long weary night by the side of a dead captain. The painful reminiscences which the place called up rendered it anything but an agreeable camping ground to him.

Yesterday morning I devoted a half hour to a slight survey of the field by daylight. As I looked around in the soft sunlight of early morn from a point of vantage where the trees were scarce by bullets or fragments of shell and the graves of the dead lay underneath, my eye wandered over a fair and peaceful scene.

A light aerial mist concealed whatever the bare earth may have presented of horror or deformity; like a soft white shroud it enveloped the graves of the dead, and I saw only the pleasing, graceful contour of the fair landscape, the rising slope of a hill bathed in mist and sunlight; bright, sunny slopes bordered by a delicate arborescent fringe that almost seemed to melt away in the still atmosphere, and on another side over hill ravine and slope, a tract of woodland, as lovely in their sweeps and undulations, and infinitely varied in their mingled tints, the matchless glory of their outline, the autumnal hues, here swelling broadly out into the mellow sunshine, and there clothing the steep sides of a ravine that carries them back into realms of shadow and gloom; and to complete the serene and peaceful aspect, cawing crows fit to and fro in short and lazy flights, or rest quietly in the tops of a few leafless trees that tower above their fellows, and lift them up into the cheerful warmth and light. Even in its desolation, this part of the field presents a scene of soft and gentle beauty whose present charm is in vivid contrast with the horrors it once witnessed.

A Double Divorce.

From the Lyncypian (Ohio) Journal.

In one of the townships in this county, a little north of Bucyrus, dwelt a well-to-do widower, about fifty, with an only son of twenty-two or three. Mr. (we withhold names for obvious reasons) had been a widower for many years, and became weary of that mode of living; he accordingly determined to marry again. The determination once formed, the next thing was to find the woman necessary, which, in this country, is not at all difficult. Fortunately for him, a widow lady resided near him, who had a daughter possessing all the requirements. She was a beautiful girl of twenty years, accomplished and sprightly—just the one he wanted. To be sure she was rather young, but Mr. (we withhold names) was young-looking also. Sometimes his mind would wander to the mother, who was quite as handsome as the daughter, and almost as young in appearance, but he had made up his mind to marry the daughter, and he set about it with a determination.

As the matter progressed, the meeting of the father and son at this place became frequent, and the more often it occurred, the more intolerable it became. Finally, Mr. (we withhold names) determined to speak to his son on the subject.

"Charles," said he, "I have determined, after much consideration, to marry, and thought it but right and proper to make you acquainted with the determination."

"Very good," replied Charles, "I consider it very proper that you should do so. And, speaking of marrying, I have concluded to marry myself."

"I approve of the idea," returned the old gentleman; "you are of suitable age to settle down. May I ask the name of your intended?"

"Whew!" exclaimed Charles, bracing up and assuming a defiant look. "When I whistled the old gentleman, 'fine woman, Charles, but isn't she a trifle too advanced in years?'"

"I think not," said Charles; "but who have you decided upon?"

"Why, Charles, it is a very curious circumstance, but I had determined to marry her daughter."

"Daughter!" exclaimed Charles; "why you are at least twice as old as she is; I don't object."

The matter was thus happily settled, and in the course of a few weeks it was satisfactorily arranged with the widow and daughter, and the parties were married.

Very soon after marriage was consummated, they were again together, but they had made a grand mistake. The son found that the widow was altogether too motherly for the wife of a young man aged twenty-three, and the old gentleman found that a young lady of twenty was too volatile for a sober-minded man of fifty. Disagreements followed, then neglect, and finally the thousand little quarrels and snubbings, and bickerings, smoldering down into a grand fight, which was kept up, with slight variations, for three months.

Finally they agreed permanently to disagree, and availing themselves of the case with which divorces are obtained in Indiana, the whole lot removed to Indiana, where in due time the divorces were obtained.

The four came home as they went, together, the son taking the daughter under his special charge, and the father doing his agreeable to the widow. Long before they had arrived at Bucyrus, they had arranged matters on an entirely different basis—the father and the widow made a match, and the son and daughter did. The marrying was performed immediately on their arrival at Bucyrus. Up to date they all appear well satisfied with each other, and it is to be hoped that they will long continue so.

Whose Father was he?

After the battle of Gettysburg, a Union soldier was found in a secluded spot on the field, where, wounded and laid helpless, he had waited a long time for his funeral rites. In his hands, tightly clasped, was an ambrotype containing the portraits of three small children, and upon this picture his eyes, set in death, rested. The last object upon which the dying father looked was the image of his children, and as he silently gazed upon them, his soul passed away. How touching! How solemn! What can describe the emotions of this patriot father as he gazed upon these children, so soon to be made orphans? Wounded and alone, the din of battle still sounding in his ears, he lies down to die. His last thoughts and prayers are for his family. He has finished his work on earth; his last battle has been fought; he has freely given all for his country; and now, while his life is ebbing, he has in his hands the image of his children, and commending them to the God of the fathers, rests his last lingering look upon them.

When, after the battle, the dead were being buried, this soldier was found. The ambrotype was taken from his embrace, and has since been sent to this city for recognition.

Nothing else was found upon his person by which he might be identified. His grave has been marked, however, so that if by any means this ambrotype will lead to his recognition he can be disinterred. This picture is now in the possession of Dr. Bonrus, No. 1104 Spring Garden street, of this city, who can be called upon or addressed in reference to it. The children, two boys and a girl, are, apparently, nine, seven, and five years of age, the boys being respectively the oldest and youngest of the three. The oldest boy's jacket is made from the same material as his sister's dress. These are the most prominent features of the group.

It is earnestly desired that all the papers in the country will draw attention to the discovery of this picture and its attendant circumstances, so that, if possible, the family of the dead hero may come into possession of it. Of what incalculable value will it be to those children, proving, as it does, that the last thoughts of their dying father were for them, and them only.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, 20th.*

In these days of huge piles of artillery, it will surprise some of our readers to learn that we have a "long road to travel" before we reach in some respects, the size of a brass piece cast in the year 1684 (169 years ago) which, when the French army entered Moscow, Russia, was found in the Kremlin, though not mounted. Its extreme length was 16 feet, diameter at mouth 4 feet 8 inches, bore 2 feet 11 inches, weight 385 tons. It is said that this piece has never been discharged but once, which was on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor Paul.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fine Wrapping Papers.
A large supply just received at
SUTHERLANDS.

The Tabernacle.
A collection of hymns, tones, chants, etc., by J. H. B. Baker and W. O. Perkins. For sale by SUTHERLANDS.

Stray Sheep.
STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, twelve SHEEP, marked with a red strip on the back. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the sheep, or for information where they may be found. W. M. GARDNER. Bradford, Oct. 29, 1863.

LAND FOR SALE.
80 ACRES, or 100 acres of first rate prairie land, all improved, lying four miles from the city of Janesville, in the town of La Prairie. Price \$500 per acre, one-third cash—balance in three equal annual payments with interest. Also 120 acres of prairie land, six miles from city at \$20 per acre, on same terms. Apply to J. R. PRASER, Janesville.

SLY QUAKERS!
The Latest and most Novel
"NEW THING!"

I AM just in receipt of a full supply of this exceedingly fashionable and popular skirt, which is receiving in every style and at every price.

PREFERENCE OVER ALL OTHERS

The wearer derives all the benefit of a skirt with the appearance of none.

ALSO, THE NEW STYLE OF

"WINTER SKIRT,"
made of very heavy steel, and very durable.

BALMORALS in New Styles!

Also, PRIMUM GORES, of splendid quality.

CORSETS.

We have the latest and largest assortment in the city, in every style and at every price.

Lamps! Lamps!
A NEW assortment of Kerosene Lamps on hand and for sale cheap. Also, Parlor, Hall, Bed, Chamber and Kitchen Lamps. Also, Chimneys, Globes, etc. Call and see styles. S. J. DEAN, 202 Broadway, N.Y.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF WISCONSIN, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MADISON, October 19th, 1863.

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 39 of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to lay interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, Notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said act, and the amendments thereto, to pay the same on or before the 1st day of November next, to wit: the 1st day of November, 1863, in the said second district of the State of Wisconsin, the collector of said duties and taxes, pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of said act, and the amendments thereto, to pay the same on or before the 1st day of November next, to wit: the 1st day of November, 1863, in the said second district of the State of Wisconsin, the collector of said duties and taxes, pursuant to the provisions of section 16 of said act, and the amendments thereto, to pay the same on or before the 1st day of November next, to wit: the 1st day of November, 1863, in the said second district of the State of 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GREAT REDUCTION

In the price of

DRY GOODS:

Of all who wish to make their money buy a pile of

GOOD GOODS,

this is

the Place to Trade.

DRESS GOODS
greater variety than ever before offered.
Black and Fancy Silks,
Satin Stripe Poplins,
Silk Plaid Valenciennes,
Paris Stripes,
Mottled Terrillines,
Ombre Delaines,
Gingham, Calicoes,
Farcalls, Bhakars,
Blossings, Blottings,
Stripes, Denims,
Carpetes and All Other Fabrics.

Having purchased a large and well-selected stock of
New and Fashionable Goods,
we are offering them at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
"Young America" style of selling goods for cash and

Small Profits,

creating a greater excitement than ever before
 among the old fogey combination of old goods
 at high prices.
 Having been in business in this city longer than any
 other concern, and having received a liberal patronage,
 are bound to give our customers
THE BENEFIT
 of our long experience, and share with them the profits
 of our recent grand purchase.
ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.
 O. H. BENNETT,
 ap21aw11
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WE are in receipt of a Large Assortment of

SOLID SILVER GOODS


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Silver Plated Tea Sets,
Cups, and Saucers,
Cake Baskets,
Spoons,
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Our assortment of
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry
WAS NEVER BETTER.

In fact we have a complete assortment of

All Kinds of Goods
 Usually found in a
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 Our goods will
PROVE WHAT THEY ARE REPRESENTED
 and cost
Prices as Low
 as can be found in the state for the same quality of
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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed
 Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c.
 Flannels on Plaster, Fowls, Animals,
 &c. Put up in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and
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 &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
 "Free from Poison."
 "Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Hats come out of their holes to die."
 Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
 Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
 "I'll Buy 'em!" of all worthless imitations.
 See that "COSTAR" name is on each Box, Bottle
 and Flask, before you buy.
 Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
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 Sold by PAUL J. DAPOT 462 Broadway, N. Y.
 and by J. B. BOWWELL,
 at the Sign of the Golden Main Street.
 Main Street.

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Two Doors west of the Post Office.

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Pianos, Melodeons & Harmoniums,
also all the latest popular publications of
SHEET MUSIC,
including a great variety of Patriotic Songs. We keep
also a good assortment of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE & INSTRUCTION BOOKS
for every instrument now in use. We have, also,
every *Bozman's Piano Forte Punting Scale* &c.
for playing the Piano or Melodeon in even temperament.
Any person who can play the strings of a Violin or oboe
can, with this scale, tune a Piano. Its object is to
enable those who play the Piano to tune their own
instruments.
We call the attention of all lovers of music to

HARMONIUM.

which bids fair to take the place of the ordinary Melodeon. It has two sets of reeds and the power of three common Melodeons. It is enclosed in a strong, neat case of Rosewood or Blackwalnut, and is just the thing for Churches, Lecture Rooms, &c. It is praised by everyone that has examined it. Come and see it, two doors west of the Post Office.

my224

Farmers' Mill!

WHEN subscribers having completed extensive repairs in said mill are prepared to do

Better Work and Give Better Yield

Otonum grinding than any other mill in the county,
Best Family Flour & Mill Feed
 constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to
 any part of the city.
JACKMAN & ALDEN.

Dwelling House
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
 A two story Dwelling House on Academy street,
 three doors south of the residence of Andrew
 Limmer, is offered for sale or to rent. It is now occupi-
 ed by J. C. Colwell, and is one of the pleasantest dwell-
 ings and locations in the city. For further informa-
 tion apply to J. M. Haselton or A. A. Jackson.
H. R. SAWYER.

Milt and Rosewood Frames.
 LARGE arrival just received at

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SALE OF FORFEITED MORTGAGED LANDS.
Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands,
Madison, Wis., Sept. 28th, 1863.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for Milwaukee, 7:30 a.m.
Leave Milwaukee for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for Galena, 7:30 a.m.
Leave Galena for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

Michigan Central Railroad.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for Detroit, 7:30 a.m.
Leave Detroit for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

New York Central Railroad.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for New York, 7:30 a.m.
Leave New York for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

Illinois Central Railroad.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for St. Louis, 7:30 a.m.
Leave St. Louis for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

Great Western Railway Company.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for St. Louis, 7:30 a.m.
Leave St. Louis for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

NEW YORK & BRIDGE PLANK ROAD.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for New York, 7:30 a.m.
Leave New York for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

GREAT AMERICAN LINE.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for New York, 7:30 a.m.
Leave New York for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for Detroit, 7:30 a.m.
Leave Detroit for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

1863. Grand Haven Route.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for Grand Haven, 7:30 a.m.
Leave Grand Haven for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

Cash for Wool.
We pay the highest market price for all kinds of wool.

SALE OF FORFEITED MORTGAGED LANDS.
Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands,
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TAXES.
STATE OF WISCONSIN—ROCK COUNTY, SS.
Office of the Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors,
JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 28th, 1863.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for Milwaukee, 7:30 a.m.
Leave Milwaukee for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.
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Leave Chicago for Detroit, 7:30 a.m.
Leave Detroit for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

1863. Grand Haven Route.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Chicago for Grand Haven, 7:30 a.m.
Leave Grand Haven for Chicago, 7:30 a.m.

Cash for Wool.
We pay the highest market price for all kinds of wool.

862
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway
Trains leave as follows:
For Prairie du Chien at 7:30 A.M.
For Milwaukee at 7:30 P.M.
From Milwaukee at 7:30 A.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 7:30 P.M.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway
SPRING ARRANGEMENT
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
For Milwaukee at 7:30 P.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 7:30 P.M.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad
SPRING ARRANGEMENT
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Galena at 7:30 A.M.
For Chicago at 7:30 P.M.
From Galena at 7:30 A.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 P.M.

Michigan Central Railroad
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Detroit at 7:30 A.M.
For Chicago at 7:30 P.M.
From Detroit at 7:30 A.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 P.M.

New York Central Railroad
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For New York at 7:30 A.M.
For Chicago at 7:30 P.M.
From New York at 7:30 A.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 P.M.

Illinois Central Railroad
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
For St. Louis at 7:30 P.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
From St. Louis at 7:30 P.M.

New York & Erie Railroad
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For New York at 7:30 A.M.
For Buffalo at 7:30 P.M.
From New York at 7:30 A.M.
From Buffalo at 7:30 P.M.

Great American
Michigan Southern
Lake Shore Railroad
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
For Milwaukee at 7:30 P.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
From Milwaukee at 7:30 P.M.

1863. Grand Haven Route. 1863.
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Grand Haven at 7:30 A.M.
For Chicago at 7:30 P.M.
From Grand Haven at 7:30 A.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 P.M.

NAVY PATROL GLEES BOOK
For sale by
J. SUTHERLAND
Ang. 24, 1893.

SALE OF FORFEITED MORTGAGED LANDS.
Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands,
Madison, Wis., Sept. 26th, 1893.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following described lands in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, were sold on the 26th day of September, 1893, at the office of the Commissioners of School and University Lands, in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, to the highest bidder, for the sum of \$100.00, and the same are now offered for sale at public auction, on the 26th day of October, 1893, at the office of the Commissioners of School and University Lands, in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, for the sum of \$100.00, and the same are now offered for sale at public auction, on the 26th day of October, 1893, at the office of the Commissioners of School and University Lands, in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, for the sum of \$100.00.

Advertisement of Forfeited Mortgaged Lands in Rock County.
The following is a list of the lands that were sold on the 26th day of September, 1893, at the office of the Commissioners of School and University Lands, in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, to the highest bidder, for the sum of \$100.00, and the same are now offered for sale at public auction, on the 26th day of October, 1893, at the office of the Commissioners of School and University Lands, in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, for the sum of \$100.00.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Broad Gauge, Double Track Route.
SEVEN TRAINS DAILY
From Sanbirk and Buffalo to
New York, Boston, Washington, Norwich,
Fall River, New Haven, New London,
New Bedford, Stonington, Philadelphia,
New York, New Haven, New London,
New Bedford, Stonington, Philadelphia,
New York, New Haven, New London,
New Bedford, Stonington, Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA & EUROPE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS
From Chicago and New York to San Francisco and London.
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For San Francisco at 7:30 A.M.
For London at 7:30 P.M.
From San Francisco at 7:30 A.M.
From London at 7:30 P.M.

Pennsylvania Central
RAILROAD.
DOUBLE TRACK
Three Daily Trains from
Pittsburg to Philadelphia.
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Philadelphia at 7:30 A.M.
For Pittsburg at 7:30 P.M.
From Philadelphia at 7:30 A.M.
From Pittsburg at 7:30 P.M.

Great Western Railway Company
Great Western Freight Line
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
For St. Louis at 7:30 P.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
From St. Louis at 7:30 P.M.

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
For St. Louis at 7:30 P.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
From St. Louis at 7:30 P.M.

County Court of Rock County.
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
For Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
For St. Louis at 7:30 P.M.
From Chicago at 7:30 A.M.
From St. Louis at 7:30 P.M.

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From St. Louis at 7:30 P.M.

MILITARY OFFICERS
Cash for Wool.
For sale by
J. SUTHERLAND
Ang. 24, 1893.

TAXES
Original Plate of Janesville-Continued.
On April 27, 1893, trains will leave as follows:
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